Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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FIND LIQUOR SPY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Man Who Changes Claims to Suit Occasion Exposed at Suffrage Meeting

The latest exposure of how the liquor men are working at the present time in South Dakota to defeat the enfranchisement of women comes just as The Woman's Journal goes to press in the shape of a clipping from the Sioux Falls Press of Sept. 1. It is as follows:

"A man giving his name as D. A. Williams, who has been around town for the last three weeks, was accused last night of being a hireling of the liquor interests, when he attended the suffrage meeting at suffrage headquarters, 227 South Phillips avenue.

"The discovery of the mission of the man came about in a very dramatic way in the presence of a large crowd.

"While sitting beside a large, florid man whom he afterward admitted he believed to be a brewer, but who, it turned out, was an ardent suffragist, he took copious notes on the speech of Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe. When the big man engaged him in conversation he confided, the big man says, that he was not a reporter, as everyone had supposed, but an employee of the liquor interests, who had sent him to South Dakota to secretly work against woman suffrage.

"In a written statement the big man related the confession

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HUGHES PRAISES WOMEN OF WEST

G. O. P. Candidate Finds Their Interest in Political Questions Deeply Significant

Nothing in his entire trip through the West, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes declared in his recent speech at Reno, was more significant than the interest he found among the women voters. Mr. Hughes reiterated his views on the federal suffrage amendment in an address to the Woman's Party of Nevada. He declared that he could not add the amendment to the platform of his party, but added that he wanted his own views to be known.

"This has been a trip of very delightful experiences," said Mr. Hughes, according to the Nevada State Journal; "nothing, however, has been more significant than the deep interest that has been manifested by women in the political questions of the day. It has confirmed a conviction I arrived at long ago, namely: That the success of the movement for woman suffrage throughout the country was assured. It seemed to me, and has seemed to me for some considerable time, that the opposition to that movement could not possibly defeat it.

"Personally I deprecate the opposition to it. The movement has

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MRS. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

If the Anti-Suffrage Cause Ever Looks at Itself in the Glass.

TAKE THEIR HANDS OFF

The Case Against the Liquor Interests, With Regard to Their Attempt to Prevent the Enfranchisement of Women

One group of men today is delaying the enfranchisement of American women, and there is sufficient evidence to prove this statement beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is high time that public opinion forced their hands off.

Prejudiced men may be sullen about equal suffrage; ignorant men may scoff upon it. Bigoted men may frown upon it. A few misguided women may work to stop it. But there is only one force active enough and powerful enough now to hold back even for the moment the extension of political equality. It is the vested interests that control the brewing, distilling and selling of liquor.

Use Every Means at Hand

These interests have worked secretly when they could and in the open when they had to. They have blown on the sparks of prejudice. They have beclouded knowledge of the question. They have tried to mix sectarian issues. They have used the anti-suffrage associations as a screen. In Iowa and Pennsylvania they utilized a Republican machine; in Maine and Kentucky, a Democratic one. In New Hampshire, Oregon and California they joined hands with corrupt railroads. In New Jersey and Minnesota they subverted the labor unions. In Massachusetts they pitted Catholic against Protestant and Protestant against Catholic. In the South they have played on the bugaboo of a Negro vote.

In Washington, when it was a territory, they corrupted a court. In Michigan, in 1912, they actually stole the vote from the women after it had been granted.

In State after State, wherever equal suffrage has grown to be an issue, it is possible to see their hand. Beginning at the furthest corner of the country, in Maine, and going across the entire area to the Pacific Coast, one can find them and their agents fighting tooth and nail against the enfranchisement of women.

The last election at which a suffrage amendment went to the voters was in Iowa, in June, 1916. As early as November the

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WILSON SPEAKS AT CONVENTION

Wires Mrs. Catt He Will Address National at Atlantic City Friday

President Wilson wired Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt last Sunday that he would address the national convention at Atlantic City, Friday, Sept. 8. This is the first time in the history of the association, as the Springfield Republican points out, that a president of the United States has addressed the convention with sympathy and co-operation.

MRS. CATT SEES COMING VICTORY

New Scheme of Organization Planned at National Convention This Week

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is holding its convention this week as the Woman's Journal goes to press. A full report will be given next week. The convention is likely to revolutionize the entire scheme of suffrage organization. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in an article in last Sunday's New York Times forecasts the importance of the convention and declares "it is intended that a new milestone shall be set from which to measure the distance to the end of our undertaking."

"When the convention adjourns one week from today the nation at large will have awakened to a full realization of that fact," says Mrs. Catt, "for a new and more powerful campaign will have started to hasten the day when every woman in this country shall have the ballot—and there will be no drones in the army mobilized to push it to a successful conclusion.

"Neither the leaders in the movement nor the great majority of the rank and file are laboring under any delusions as to the true status of woman suffrage in this country today. Our victories this year in securing the endorsement of both the political parties have not blinded us to the fact that there is still a tremendous battle to be fought. To be sure, our cause has won all the really important factors of the country—the churches, the principal women's organizations, and recognition by the leading political parties. Moreover, all the leading names in literature, art, philosophy, science, and business are enrolled on our side. But we have not won the reactionaries. We have not won the illiterate. We have not won the powers of evil, and we all realize there must be one final battle between the forces of enlightenment and progress and the forces of ignorance, evil, and tradition. We realize, too, that there is no room in our ranks for those who fear the conflict or betray any evidence of showing the white feather.

"In our convention next week we shall make over our entire plan

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Take Their Hands Off

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Boston Transcript obtained information that the liquor men were raising an "immense campaign fund in the river cities" against the amendment and printed that fact in its issue of Nov. 12. A State conference of liquor men was held at Fort Dodge, where arrangements were made to finance the campaign against suffrage and prohibition. The returns of the election speak for themselves. Suffrage carried the State with the exception of the four counties along the Mississippi river that are notoriously "wet," Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton, Scott. These counties gave a large enough majority against the amendment to overcome the rest of the State. A liquor paper, Barrels nd Bottles, of Indianapolis, in its June issue openly admitted that the opposition of the liquor interests was responsible for the defeat of suffrage in Iowa.

The preceding elections on suffrage were in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts in 1915. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey liquor dealers early in the year openly went on record against suffrage and voted to put money up to defeat it. On Oct. 7 Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, said: "I learn that President Wilson has declared that he will vote in favor of giving the ballot to women. I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers of the country, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

Adolph Keitel, whose letterhead read, "Malt, 18 Broadway, New York," circulated this statement in February, 1915, warning liquor men that equal suffrage would mean prohibition and that "this would kill the malting industry of the United States."

Undermine Labor Support

Throughout the campaign the liquor men attempted to undermine the support of the labor unions. The New Jersey Federation of Labor, which had endorsed suffrage for years previously, defeated a suffrage resolution shortly before election. Anthony Spair, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, openly charged that the parties responsible for the action were connected with the liquor interests. The Massachusetts branch of the International Brotherhood of Firemen refused to endorse suffrage, and the Boston Herald of July 21 laid this action at the door of the brewery firemen. In the Pennsylvania Federation half a dozen liquor delegates fought on the floor for the admission of Mrs. Oliphant, the anti-suffrage speaker, according to the Iron City Trades Journal, official organ of the Central Trades Council of Pittsburgh.

A Massachusetts Voters' Anti-Suffrage League was started in Boston by Dennis F. Reardon, with the endorsement of the Massachusetts Liquor League. Letters were sent out to liquor men with tickets which they were asked to sell to procure funds against suffrage. The League was exposed, but it never filed any campaign expenses in spite of the law.

The political machines were lined up against the amendment by the liquor men in New Jersey and in large parts of Pennsylvania and New York. Crooked methods were used in Pennsylvania, where the vote was close. After an exhaustive study of these methods Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Farm Journal, declares:

"Were it possible to correctly estimate the consequences of all the acts of political perfidy that were committed in the November campaign antecedent to the election, by 'assisting' voters at the polling booths, by invalidating and destroying ballots after they had been cast, and by other, as yet, undiscovered methods of tainting the people's verdict, it would be found that the woman suffrage amendment had actually carried in Pennsylvania by a decisive majority."

United States District Attorney E. Lowry Humes, who has spent months in investigating the political activities of the liquor interests, particularly in Pennsylvania, goes so far as to state in very matter of fact terms that "the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act is essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment."

In 1914 campaigns were held in Ohio, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Nevada and Montana.

In Montana the National Forum, organ of the Montana Liquor Dealers' Association, conducted a campaign against the amendment. As far back as April, 1913, it started with the following announcement:

"Right now the question of woman suffrage is before the people of this State. If it carries, the saloons and breweries are doomed. . . . Whether you like it or not, it is a fact which must be faced. By united effort woman suffrage can be defeated, but divided, the saloons and breweries of Montana will be matters of history within a few years."

The publishes of this paper had an interview with Miss Clara Markeson, organizer for the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and when this fact was exposed, they issued a statement in which they declared that "Miss Markeson agreed to return to Butte with two or three other ladies about the first of March, and at that time she would lay her campaign before us for our consideration and possible approval or cooperation."

In South Dakota, Mr. Diederich, the representative of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers, traveled over the State working against the amendment.

Print Anti Articles

In Ohio the Liberal Advocate, official organ of the Ohio Liquor League, ran a series of anti-suffrage articles by Florence Goff Schwarz, business secretary of the Cincinnati Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and praised the work of Mrs. A. J. George. Advertisements in Stark County street cars for the liquor amendment urged by the wets, asked the reader to see the card on the opposite side of the car. On the opposite side was an anti-suffrage advertisement, asking for votes against the amendment.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, says:

"It took me a long time to believe that the anti-temperance people assisted in financing the Anti-Suffrage Association. During the suffrage campaign of 1912 I became convinced that this was true, but it remained for the campaign of 1914 to give me actual evidence, and this I attained in several ways. The Anti-Temperance and the Anti-Suffrage Associations distributed their literature together, folded in one package, in my own city and in hundreds of other cities. I took a witness and followed the distributor into five different streets, saw him go from house to house, saw him take the literature folded in one package and lay it on porches. I called several people on each street to the doors, had them open the packages to see for themselves. I obtained several of these packages from different parts of the city, having them now, some not being unfolded. I made affidavit to this, and my affidavit is now on file. If this had happened only in one town, some people might have thought it was an error of the distributor, but as I said above, it happened in town after town."

Nevada and Montana carried in spite of the opposition, but the vote in Montana was saved only by prompt action on the part of National Headquarters. In Nebraska the vote was evidently close and a remarkable statement was issued June 21, 1916, by Attorney-General Willis E. Reed to the effect that in his opinion the amendment would have carried had the vote been counted correctly. A recount was prevented, he declared by the "interests" in the Legislature.

Stole Michigan Vote.

More glaring still was the election in Michigan in 1912, where such prominent men as former Governor Chase S. Osborn, who was Governor at that time, and former Congressman MacDonald have declared that the election was voided by "smudgy practice" and that "the liquor interests stole the vote."

"Progress," organ of the Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers, fought suffrage in the campaign in that State in 1912. Anonymous literature attacking suffrage was paid for by Mr. William Austin, the brewery lobbyist.

In New Hampshire the Public Service Commission found that the liquor interests made an alliance with the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1912 to defeat suffrage in the constitutional convention.

And so one might go on. In Oregon, Washington and California, where women have at last won, it has been only after the most brazen and corrupt political antagonism of the forces.

Their lobbyists are present at every State Legislature. Their huge funds of money are at the service of the saloonkeepers of every State. Their representatives are in the halls of Congress and in the conventions of the political parties.

Whether these men are correct or not in their belief that equal suffrage means prohibition; whether prohibition is or is not advisable; these are not the questions. The question is whether one group of special interests is to be any longer permitted to thwart for selfish reasons justice to women.

They must be made to take their hands off!

Henry Bailey Stevens.

A joke is being told in Axtell, Kan., on five different lecturers, who, during the Chautauqua there, urged the men of Kansas to give women the right of suffrage. The orators were at a loss to understand why the women did not respond to this remark with deafening applause!

Handicap Overcome

From Vesper Talks to Girls,* by Laura A. Knott

In those parts of the world where the Christian religion is little known, the progress of women has been even slower and beset with more obstacles than in Christendom. Indeed, the women of those countries must look to Christian lands for their salvation. Buddhism, the principal religion of Japan, teaches that woman's only hope of heaven is that she may be reincarnated as a man. Confucius, the founder of the religion that prevails in China, taught that ten daughters do not equal the value of one son. The woman of Brahminic faith is forbidden to read the scriptures or to offer prayer in her own right. We all know something of the horror of the suttee in India, which, until prohibited by English law, permitted a widow to be sacrificed on her husband's funeral pyre. The Moslem man prays, "O God, I thank thee that thou hast not made me a woman," and the Koran teaches that strict obedience to her husband is the only condition upon which a woman can be saved.

The fact that so few women have attained a supreme place in any art or profession is often brought forward to prove the natural inferiority of women. When we recall how few men attain the first rank in spite of the honors and rewards showered by an approving world upon such a man, and when we remember that until recently it was considered hardly respectable for a woman to write a book, to paint a picture, or even to publish music, the surprising thing is that so many women have defied public opinion and have given expression to the genius that was in them. George Eliot wrote under the name of a man in order to get a hearing. The rich poetic gifts of Dorothy Wordsworth largely increased the fame of her illustrious brother. No one knows how many of Felix Mendelssohn's beautiful "Songs without Words" were the work of his sister Fanny, as we are told by his recent biographers. Caroline Herschel was another gifted sister whose labors helped to bring honor and fame to her brother, the great astronomer. If any of these women had lived in the twentieth century the world would have paid them high honor for the work of their gifted minds.

*Vesper Talks to Girls. Laura A. Knott. Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass., 1916. $1.50.

FIND LIQUOR SPY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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and handed it to one of the speakers. A dramatic scene ensued when Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, national organizer, read it to the audience. The man was asked to state his real name and his home address to the crowd but refused. He admitted he did not live in South Dakota and said he came from Iowa but would not give the name of the town.

"When asked if he was employed by the liquor interests for the purpose of working against woman suffrage at the coming election he failed to answer, but insisted on shifting the subject to the other man.

"L. C. Campbell gave him a chance to speak but he continued to try to change the discussion to other grounds.

"A number of people in the hall remembered the man as one who had called upon them during the last few weeks, and related how he got into their confidence. His scheme is simple, they said. To the suffragists he told how he was a suffragist and that his mother worked in the Iowa campaign. To the Socialists he declared himself a Socialist, to the Democrats a Democrat, to the Methodists a Methodist, etc. After he thus ingratiates himself into their good graces he proceeds to tell them confidentially what a failure suffrage has been, it is said.

"Several people had been so deceived that when the letter was read at the meeting they were much excited, and said that seldom had they seen so smooth a talker or so suave an opponent of any question as he had been of woman suffrage.

"Mrs. Benedict, in speaking of the incident, said:

"'We are glad these facts have been exposed to the people of Sioux Falls in order that they may know and have new evidence of the identity of the forces that oppose votes for women.

"'The anti-suffragists have sent a man from Dubuque, Iowa, a Mr. McLean, who is traveling over the State telling the unposted men and women that the liquor interests are not fighting the ballot for South Dakota women.

"'The suffragists of South Dakota are neither for nor against prohibition or any other question. We have but one plank in our platform and that plank is 'Votes for Women.' But regardless of which side of any question you may favor we believe the honest men of South Dakota and the good women, whether they believe in suffrage or not, do believe in fighting in the open.'"

HIS BOASTED CODE EVOKED A QUERY

Woman Delegate Wanted to Know if New York Backed Up Its Regulations

A woman's pertinent question was the cause of a near-riot in the convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada held in Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Linna Bresette, one of the Kansas delegates, asked the question of a New York State commissioner who had just finished telling of all the important laws and regulations and codes which had been made into a perfect system in his department.

"I just asked him," reported Miss Bresette, who had been investigating shops and "home sweat shops" on the East Side of New York City, "if all his regulations and codes were enforced." "Madam," replied the commissioner, "in New York City we use our common sense."

The other delegates appeared to appreciate the point even if the commissioner did not. Miss Bresette was elected second vice-president of the association.

NATIONAL ASS'N. IN CONVENTION

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of organization. We shall probably revolutionize our entire scheme of organization and work, for it will be necessary to employ new agencies to handle the greatly increased working force that the new campaign will demand.

"In the past, our work has been nation-wide, but it has never been conducted with the uniformity that is essential to the final success now within our reach. Our women have been working in hundreds and thousands of separate groups. The time has come now to gather these groups together and set them to work on a shoulder-to-shoulder basis, preserving all the non-partisanship that has characterized this association since its inception forty-six years ago, but giving its movement the additional weight and power of a more compact organization.

"There will be renewed enthusiasm at our convention, because every move that is made will be a sign that victory is nearer. There is to be nothing cut and dried about the proceedings. Every phase of every subject which concerns our methods, our policies, and our organization will be reviewed and thoroughly discussed. No voice will be silenced, no opinion suppressed, and out of the discussion our organization will rise not only with a clearer understanding of its own powers and policies, but with a more exalted determination than ever to unite in the big drive toward final victory.

"This is not a prophecy; it is a statement of fact, based upon the knowledge gathered first hand during the last six months from our workers in all parts of the country. Never before has the spirit of optimism been so contagious among our women, and never before has it been supported by such earnestness and determination. They know that after the long, hard years of struggle their hour has struck. It is as if a tremendous telepathic wave were sweeping the entire country bearing with it to every woman in every State the message that victory is at hand and within our reach.

"For years we have been saying that suffrage is coming. We said it because we knew. Today we can say that it is here and that it remains only for our women to make one last determined assault upon the opposition to make our victory definite."

LOS ANGELES IS MORALS MODEL

Authority Says City is Freest of Vice in Country — Women Lend Assistance

Los Angeles is "the purest of all cities," in the judgment of Dr. James Brown Reynolds of New York, sociological expert in health movements.

The statement was made at a monthly meeting of ministers, at which the Rev. Robert Barton, secretary of the Morals Efficiency Committee of the Ministerial Union and one of the workers for the enforcement of the Red Light Abatement Law, spoke of the progress against vice being made in California.

"Mr. Barton enthusiastically praised the mayor and police force of Los Angeles as acting with entire harmony to support the committee," says the Congregationalist. "He claims that nowhere else can sufficient legal forces for detective work and prosecution be found in the regular civic machinery. . . . Notable has been the support of the women, Mrs. Hester Griffiths having given the movement its initiative here; and in their clubs and privately their encouraging support is felt, as well as in the funds, the entire salary of the secretary being raised by them. That the vice is not merely scattered to other cities is evidenced by the fact that rarely a day passes when some poor girl does not come to the office to seek help in earning a 'respectable living.'"

PARTY PLATFORM A REAL PLEDGE

President Wilson Declares in Acceptance That Democrats Have Practical Program

President Wilson in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination, Sept. 2, declared that the platform of his party was a "definite pledge, a practical program." The platform includes a plank recommending equal suffrage to the States.

"I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

"We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of Little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States, whose field is the wide world.

"We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power."

WOMAN WINS OUT IN MONT. PRIMARY

Jeanette Rankin, Who Led Suffrage Campaign, is G. O. P. Congressional Nominee

Returns from the Montana primaries indicate a victory for Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, who was seeking the Republican Congressional nomination. Miss Rankin's candidacy was initiated by the Missoula good government club, and according to the Butte Miner her race has been the feature of the primary. She led the campaign for equal suffrage in 1914.

If elected, Miss Rankin has announced that she intends to represent the children of the nation; to show members of Congress as well as the women of the country that women can and do vote and hold office, and to work for the passage of the constitutional amendment which favors national suffrage for women.

Miss Rankin is the first woman to receive a Congressional nomination from either of the major political parties.

MOTHERS IN INDIA SHOW CHANGE

As Education Creeps Into British Domain, Women Desire to Better Themselves

Even in India, where the rate of literacy among women is but 1 per cent., the woman movement is being felt. India, which is peculiar in all things, has its own way of responding to these new and restless impulses, declares the London Times. There is no tumult or violent action, and little violence even in words. The immense majority of Indian women are totally uneducated, and it is not in their natures to consider questions of general interest. Yet as education makes its way into the lives of Indian girls there springs up at once a desire to understand the cause and cure of the miseries of women. Though the burdens of custom and tradition lie more heavily on Indian women than on any other human beings, yet individuals among the students are slowly rising to their feet and looking around on an undiscovered country.

VICTORY WOULD RAISE "91" TO 104

West Virginia Would Add Eight Electoral Votes and South Dakota Five

If equal suffrage wins in South Dakota and West Virginia this fall, 13 more electoral votes will be added to those in which women already have a voice. West Virginia has 8 votes and South Dakota 5. This will make a total of 104, a few votes less than one fifth of the total in the electoral college and about 39 per cent. of the number of votes necessary for a choice.

The following list shows the number of electoral votes in each suffrage State:

Arizona	3
California	13
Colorado	6
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Kansas	10
Montana	4
Nevada	3
Oregon	5
Utah	4
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	91

THE HOUSEWARMING

NOW that the railroad strike is off, we hope there will be a good attendance at The Woman's Journal Housewarming next week. As announced in the Journal last week, September 11 and 13 will be devoted chiefly to showing the guests over the house, having them register, showing them the suffrage gallery and the suffrage library and the small collection of curios, letters and documents that have been brought together for their interest.

The ceremony of naming the rooms, dedicating the library, unveiling the gallery, and the festivity of the States will take place on September 12, beginning at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be an informal reception at 5 o'clock and refreshments will be served.

To reach the Journal office from Boston, take a Neponset Bridge or Quincy car from Dudley street, getting off at Boutwell street. It is then but two or three minutes' walk up the hill. The railroad station is a little further away. To come that way, take a train from the South Station for Pope's Hill. Trains leave Boston in the afternoon at 1.16, 2.14, 3.17, and 4.06. From Pope's Hill station go up Pope's Hill street to Neponset avenue, turn to left and take Boutwell street, the second street on the right.

In addition to those who have sent subscriptions and lists, we wish to thank the following contributors for gifts and pledges of financial support in the campaign:

Previously acknowledged	$341.12
Edith Burrage	10.00
Julia M. Austin	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Marsh	4.00
Mary W. Chapman	10.00
Mrs. Charles C Johnson	2.50
Mary A. Toles	1.00
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Miss Lucy Hall	100.00
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Clara E. Birdsall	2.00
Clara B. Burdette	4.00
J. C. Nickerson	10.00
	$506.62

WOMEN TRAINED FOR CITIZENSHIP

United States Department of Labor Gives Instruction to Foreign-Born Women

Foreign-born women are being prepared for a new democracy by the United States Department of Labor through its Bureau of Naturalization. The Bureau earlier in the year issued a pamphlet called "An Outline Course in Citizenship," to be used in the public and evening schools. By its inclusion in this outline of training courses for women the Bureau showed that it looks forward to the greater liberalization of women in the near future.

In a letter to the Woman's Journal, Mr. Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization, comments at some length on the work being done. He says: "The purpose of including the wife is to enable her to get some conception of the meaning of an American home, and aid her in establishing it for her family. Assurances have been received by the Bureau from many cities of the hearty response, not only of the men, but of the women, to these invitations to go to school. In some places the women bring their babies to school, and while they sleep the mothers devote their time to learning reading, writing and speaking English, home care, sewing, cooking and the other various domestic sciences.

"In California the Department of Home Education is in hearty co-operation with the Bureau of Naturalization in furthering the education of the wives of the candidates for citizenship, in sending its representatives to the very homes of the candidates and taking the message of the American Home to the wives of the coming Americans. This movement of the Bureau has resulted in an appeal being made to the wife of every foreigner who is a candidate for citizenship to avail himself of the facilities of the public schools, and to the public schools to open their doors to a wider and broader contact with the wife of the candidate for citizenship, and to elevate her condition from the European environment under which she was born to the high plane of American equality in the home."

This plan of the Bureau's in the words of Mr. Campbell is "the first nation-wide movement which contains within it a definite plan for the laying of the foundation for the development of the spirit of true democracy, and in which the womanhood of the nation is embraced."

HUGHES PRAISES WOMEN OF WEST

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acquired such momentum that it can not be defeated, and delay is certain to intensify the agitation which tends to subvert normal political issues. It seems to be very desirable that we should not compel the continuance of an agitation that can only have one issue; but that we should promptly and cordially accord the vote to women throughout the land.

"The Republican platform did not refer to the federal amendment, and in my address in response to the notification of my nomination I did not refer to it. I could not add it to the platform of my party. That I had no right to do. That I had no right to attempt. The purpose was clear to me, however, that upon a question as to which there was such deep feeling, my personal views should be known. I had views. I saw no reason for concealing them; and I promptly stated them.

"It seems to me that the question is a national one. There are certain qualifications for the suffrage which are fundamental and with respect to which we should not have varying laws throughout the land. There are other matters of qualification not so fundamental, as to which there may be varying laws, and there have been, according to our practice. We have decided that the qualification with respect to color is fundamental. We have decided that the qualification with respect to race is fundamental. We tolerate no lack of uniformity, no variety of legislation on a matter so fundamental as race or color. I think the qualification with respect to sex is just as fundamental as it is to race or color. If three-fourths of the States accept the principle of woman suffrage, it should be willingly accepted by the country. If that proportion of our States desires that women should have the vote I think it would be inimical to the interests of the nation to continue the contest in the remaining States."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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THE RAILROAD STRIKE

The impending railroad strike has been the burning question of the last few weeks. It has cast even the European war into the shade. The railroads have been congested with people hurrying to get home; provident housewives have laid in an extra stock of provisions; and the prices of food, already high, have soared almost out of sight, making the hard lot of the poor still harder. Some of the papers have blamed the workers, some the railroads, and others have cast blame upon both. Everybody has realized that a great railroad strike would be a national calamity; and the advocates of government ownership of railroads have been making converts right and left.

At the time when this is written (Sept. 1) it looks as if the strike would be averted by hurried action on the part of Congress. But, even if the danger should pass over for the present, it will leave behind it several morals bearing upon the suffrage question.

One is that physical force has not been the determining factor in the case. The general public, which would be put to enormous inconvenience by such a strike, could whip in a fair fight either the railroad managers or the railroad employees, and beat them all to nothing, yet the public's superiority in weight of brawn does not help it in such an emergency. The railway Brotherhoods could whip justices of the U. S. Supreme Court all to nothing in a physical fight; yet if the Supreme Court decides that the action of Congress is unconstitutional the Brotherhoods will be helpless.

The prospect that the bill will go through Congress shows also the power of a vote. A national election is impending, and the railroad employees, with the other labor organizations which sympathize with them, have a very large number of votes. Nobody imagines that if they were not voters so much respect would be paid to their wishes. The general public, which would suffer severely by a strike, has an even larger number of votes; and Congressmen were eager to prevent the strike, not only from regard to the general welfare, but also with a view to their own chances of re-election.

The affair also calls attention afresh to the "double standard" as between men and women, the different scale in which their actions are weighed. No matter what the rights or wrongs of the case, no matter how great the provocation, if two sets of women, employers and employed, had had the power to inflict such loss and suffering on the public, and had come to the very verge of doing it, in a prolonged quarrel, it would have been quoted on all sides as an argument against votes for women. The railway troubles are "a man's war," as Judge Lindsey said of the mining troubles in Colorado; yet among the manifold comments on the threatened railroad strike, nobody has been absurd enough to point to it as proof that all men are unfit to vote. "'But gold and meal are weighted differently—I learned so much at school,' said Marian Earle." A. S. B.

EIGHT HOURS FOR MEN

Congress, by a large majority, has committed itself to the doctrine that eight hours at a stretch is long enough for a railroad man to work.

A long list of States already limit the day's work to eight hours for all men in public employ. In some cases the rule extends to all men in the employ of contractors who work for the State.

In the debates on this topic, in Congress and in the Legislatures, many eloquent speeches have been made on the right of every human being to a certain amount of leisure. Women have less physical strength than men. Indeed, they are often represented to be so fragile that they would become physical and mental wrecks if they were called upon to judge between the merits of two candidates, and were permitted to make the exertion of dropping a ballot into a box. Yet, according to the President of the National Women's Trade Union League, where one woman is protected by an eight-hour law, a thousand men are so protected. Only a few States have an eight-hour day for women; and all of those are States where women vote. A. S. B.

THE QUESTION OF TIME

Last week we reviewed some of the objections to a Federal Amendment for woman suffrage. This week we shall review some of the objections to State action. The policy of the National Association hitherto has been to work for both Federal and State action; and the editor of The Woman's Journal believes that this is the best way.

First, it is urged that we should stop trying to carry States one by one, because this method is too slow and tiresome. It was slow in the beginning, but it is moving much faster now. It took 44 years to get the first six of our twelve suffrage States, if we count from the submission of the first State constitutional amendment, in Kansas, in 1867; but the last six States have all been added within the past four years. And these States are a positive gain, a bird in the hand; we actually have them. The Federal Amendment has been asked of every Congress for the past 4 years, but progress by this method has thus far been slower than by the State method. We have a greatly increased sentiment for the measure, and a greatly increased vote; but so far as actual achievement is concerned, we have not yet even accomplished the preliminary step of getting the amendment submitted by Congress to the States, to say nothing of getting it ratified by 36 State Legislatures.

It is urged that more State campaigns have failed than have succeeded. That is true; but thus far none of the Congressional campaigns have succeeded.

It is urged that many States have constitutions almost impossible to amend. That is a good reason for not trying to secure State amendments in those particular States. But there are still a considerable number of other States with constitutions that are not very hard to amend. We should go after those and bring them in.

It is urged that a great deal of effort has been put into State campaigns which did not carry. This is true; and many of those campaigns ought not to have been undertaken. Mrs. Catt has been impressing upon us that it is not wise for every State that can possibly get an amendment submitted to precipitate it, hit or miss, without regard to whether there is a fair chance of carrying it. The States that are to have campaigns should be carefully selected, and the measure be put before the voters only when the ground has been properly prepared.

It is urged that Legislatures have more intelligence than the average voter, and therefore it is easier to convince them. There is less ignorance among the legislators, but there is a larger proportion of corruption. In Arizona it was the direct pressure of the liquor and gambling interests that made the Legislature refuse to submit the suffrage amendment to the voters. Then the women got it submitted by initiative petition, and it swept the State. Here was a case where it was easier to carry the popular vote than to carry a corrupt Legislature.

Finally it is urged that we now have enough suffrage States to put the Federal Amendment through Congress by political pressure. This may be true or it may not. Time alone can show. But one thing is certain, we have not yet enough suffrage States to get it ratified after it is submitted. We shall not have to wait for that until 36 States have enfranchised their women; but we shall have to wait until more than twelve have done so.

It is said that it is easier to work with a Legislature. That depends in part on what you work for. It is comparatively easy to get legislators to submit the question to the voters—often with the hope and expectation that it will be defeated. They are willing to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders and to pass it along further. But how many State Legislatures have ever given the women any considerable share of suffrage outright? In many States the Legislature can grant municipal suffrage; in all, it can grant presidential suffrage. How many have done it? Kansas gave women municipal suffrage in 1887. The Michigan Legislature passed a municipal women suffrage bill, but it was pronounced unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Illinois has given women the municipal and Presidential vote. And that ends the list. A. S. B.

THE QUESTION OF COST

There is every prospect that the National Suffrage Convention will vote to continue to work for suffrage by both national and State action.

It is sometimes said, by those who wish to concentrate wholly upon securing a Federal Amendment, that the work to carry separate States is too laborious and too costly. When a State campaign is successful, no suffragist ever feels that it was not worth all the work and all the money that were put into it. But whenever a State campaign fails, somebody says that it shows the folly of trying to carry separate States. It would be as reasonable to say, every time an effort to put the Federal Amendment through Congress fails, that this shows the folly of trying to get a Federal Amendment. The State work has already a long series of victories to its credit—six States carried for suffrage within the last four years—and it is owing to these repeated victories in the States that the Federal Amendment now commands serious attention in Congress.

When Iowa did not carry it was cited as showing that it would have been wiser to expend the money and effort upon Congressional work. According to a recent letter from Miss Alice Paul, in the Springfield Republican, the Congressional Union, in its three years' unsuccessful campaign to put the Federal Amendment through Congress, has expended $138,000. If the suffragists of Iowa and Nebraska had had that amount of money, or anything like it, to expend in circularizing the voters, both of those States would have been carried. The smallness of the margins against it puts this beyond a doubt. In Iowa, a change of 5,174 votes in a total of 335,712 would have carried it; in Nebraska, a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818.

The addition of these two important States to the suffrage column would not only have hastened the passage of the Federal Amendment through Congress, but would also have been just so much solid gain toward its ratification. The ratification is the most important and also the hardest part of securing a Federal Amendment. To put a measure through Congress is comparatively simple. To get 36 State Legislatures to ratify it is a more serious piece of work.

A. S. B.

A SOUTHERN VIEW

Some Southerners are less excitable on the race question than some Northerners. Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, sister of the Attorney General of Virginia, has written a very calm and sane letter in answer to an appeal to race prejudice, which Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee, of Boston, is sending out widely through the Southern States.

Mrs. Leatherbee's leaflet is entitled "The Black and Yellow Peril, A Northern Woman Warns the South." She warns the Southerners that in suffrage campaigns at the North the suffragists boast that the leading abolitionists of two generations ago were in favor of votes for women; that they actually "point with pride to present descendants of those leaders seated upon their platforms." After citing other facts equally shocking, Mrs. Leatherbee argues that votes for women in the South would mean Negro domination, and closes with the declaration that "Southern men should refuse to heed the foolish and fatal song of the suffrage sirens."

Mrs. Clarke is chairman of Political Study and Research for the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. In her letter replying to Mrs. Leatherbee, she says:

July 29, 1916.

"My dear Mrs. Leatherbee: Your note and literature received this morning. I am accustomed to read just such—had seen and preserved the copy from the Richmond Journal when it was published here. I consulted my brother, who is Attorney-General of Virginia, about the statements and deductions therein. He said that under our present constitution such an argument about the menace of negro supremacy is either dishonest or ignorant. (He has never declared for woman suffrage, either.)

"This is not only true under the constitution of Virginia, but is also true under the constitution of all the Southern States. All of these have qualifications for suffrage which the negroes cannot in any number measure up to. The poll tax and literacy restrictions place them far behind the whites in qualification for the ballot.

"In the counties where negroes outnumber the whites, they cannot and do not qualify to vote in larger numbers. To prophesy concerning the negro woman menace is obviously not well founded.

"In Mississippi and South Carolina, where negroes are in the majority, the limitations for suffrage shut them out to such an extent that their vote is negligible.

"We suffragists of the South regard these constitutional limitations as ethical, being founded on intelligence and property-holding, but we would not regard the color limitation as an ethical one. You see, the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution does not directly enfranchise the negro of the South—it merely says he shall not be shut out because of his color. He is de-

barred just as the indigent or illiterate white man is debarred.

"Now we are asking for a Federal Amendment which shall say that women shall not be shut out from suffrage because of their sex. This will not directly enfranchise the women of the South, but will only enfranchise them when they measure up to the qualifications in each State. As white women can pay their poll taxes and can read and write in larger numbers than negro women, and as there are more white women in the South than there are negro men and women together, it is obvious that the enfranchisement of women will increase the white supremacy of the South.

"You will get reliable information only from trustworthy research, not from newspaper editorials written with more zeal for the anti-suffrage cause than knowledge of facts."

Many people regard property qualifications as unfair and undemocratic. Some even think the same of a literacy qualification. But Mrs. Clarke, in calling them ethical, undoubtedly expresses the view of most white persons at the South.

With her letter, she sent Mrs. Leatherbee a leaflet prepared by herself and published by the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, on "Equal Suffrage and the Negro Vote." The two leaflets are a quaint contrast, the appeal to race prejudice coming from Boston, and the document on the other side coming from Richmond, Virginia.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND CITY DEBTS

Some interesting points bearing upon woman suffrage may be found in the report on "The Financial Statistics of Cities," just issued by the Census Bureau.

Table 28 gives the gross and net debt of the different cities. The net debt is defined as "the gross funded and floating debt less the assets of sinking funds accumulated for their amortization."

Newark, N. J., Seattle, Wash., and Cincinnati, O., are all of them cities with a population of between 300,000 and 500,000. The net debt of Cincinnati is $59,838,774; that of Newark, $36,960,935; that of Seattle, only $31,029,075.

Memphis, Tenn., and Spokane, Wash., have about the same population. The net debt of Memphis is $12,288,771; that of Spokane, $7,763,793.

Salt Lake City and Hartford, Conn., have about the same population. The net debt of Hartford is $8,806,134; that of Salt Lake City, $6,222,745.

Pueblo, Colo. and New Britain, Conn., are about of a size. The net debt of New Britain is $3,002,309; that of Pueblo, $2,727,205.

Jersey City, N. J., and Denver, Colo., have about the same population. The net debt of Jersey City is $19,521,336; that of Denver—"after more than twenty years of woman suffrage"—is only $908,315.

Yet some people still tell us that woman suffrage would mean debt, extravagance and increased taxation.

A. S. B.

THE OHIO LYNCHERS

The tragic events in Ohio show how far mob law is from being a protection to women. In order to inflict vengeance upon a criminal who had outraged one woman, a whole crowd made themselves criminals, tortured the sheriff, attacked his wife, and caused the death of his little daughter. Mob violence begins on the plea of protecting or avenging a woman; but before it ends, all restraints are thrown off, and women and girls become the victims.

Strangely enough, no one has even tried to lynch the New York criminal who boasts of having led a thousand little girls into white slavery. Some isolated consequence of a bad social condition calls out more indignation than the underlying causes.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

A big bouquet of yellow roses, "From suffragists to a suffragist," was handed ex-President Theodore Roosevelt as he entered the Worcester City Hall, last week. The flowers bore the card of the Worcester Equal Franchise Club.

Accompanying the bouquet was a yellow "Votes for Women" banner, and both flowers and banner graced the automobile of the distinguished guest as he made his tour of the city.

"We could not let Mr. Roosevelt leave Worcester without expressing in some way our appreciation of his stand on the suffrage question," said Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, president of the franchise club.

On Labor Day, the Springfield Equal Suffrage League held open house and maintained a rest room at 410 Main street. Members were present, ready to answer all questions in regard to the work of the league. Visitors to the rest room were asked to sign the new membership cards, thus becoming members in the State Suffrage Association in full standing.

Souvenirs and literature were distributed to all who asked for them.

VIRGINIA

A picnic given by the Chesterfield Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy to the Confederate Veterans of the county at Chesterfield Courthouse, Sept. 1, was utilized to organize a suffrage league.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Mrs. John Munce and Mrs. W. W. Foster, of Richmond, motored out to the picnic grounds with parties. Great interest was evinced and many membership cards were signed. Mrs. Thomas W. Wheelwright of Chesterfield, herself an ardent suffragist, was chairman of arrangements for the occasion.

At the annual Labor Day celebration of the labor organizations of Richmond, taking place at Forest Hill Park, suffrage speeches were made by Miss Mae Schaill and Mr. Jesse Duke. Miss Mary O'Conor Higgins delivered an address on equal suffrage at the Labor Day picnic in Goochland County.

OHIO

Stanley Bowdle, who made the obscene speech against suffrage in Congress two years ago, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination in the 2nd District (Cincinnati), at the recent primaries.

When Miss Zara duPont spoke recently before the Knights of Pythias (colored) of Ohio at the State meeting in Delaware she was very warmly received. She spoke also to the women's auxiliary of this body, "The Grand Court of Calanthe" of Ohio, and upon motion of Mrs. Minnie Scott of Toledo woman suffrage was heartily endorsed. The organization numbers more than 2,000 members in Ohio and many thousands in the country at large.

CONNECTICUT

A big and impressive suffrage parade formed the opening feature of the Republican State Convention in Connecticut last Tuesday. The convention had been called to meet in New Haven on Tuesday evening, and the parade started from a point near the Union Station at five o'clock. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, carrying the famous Liberty Torch, led the parade, which was enlivened by the music of six bands. After the Executive Board of the C. W. S. A. and a group of college women, came the main part of the parade organized as a political demonstration—in senatorial districts and townships—the electorial units of the Senate and House respectively.

There was a great abundance of banners and many slogans were carried; but the political character of the demonstration was marked by the fact that there were no floats. Two elephants symbolized the Republican party to which the appeal of the suffragists was being made. One carried the Suffrage Plank as embodied in the National Republican Platform, and the other carried a request for a plank for Connecticut too. There was a good representation from the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in the ranks.

The special Connecticut edition of the Woman's Journal, printed for this occasion, was sold on the streets before and during the parade. Copies were also sent to each one of the delegates to the Convention, as well as to all the members of the affiliated leagues of the C. W. S. A.

SEES WORLD AS TOO ONE-SIDED

Lack of Woman's View Point Explains Social Upheaval, Declares W. P. Langstuff

The lack of the woman's point of view is at the root of the social disorders of the world, declared Mr. W. P. Langstaff, Actuary of the Dominion Life, in the course of a recent address before the Waterloo, Ont., branch of the W. C. T. U.

"There is something radically wrong with the world," he said. "Look back where you will during the last hundred years and you find a vast and growing unrest among the masses. China has been in the midst of a revolution; Russia has been in a chronic state of political disorder; Germany has had the constant menace of Socialism; England has been almost paralyzed by strikes and the fear of strikes; the United States is the arena for the strife of capital and labor. And what have we now? Almost a world-wide war, with its tremendous waste of life and property. Something is wrong with the world. What is it? Without exaggeration, we can say that the greater portion of the evils enumerated above are directly traceable to this being a man-made world, or in other words, it is due to the effect on our human life of the unbridled dominance of one sex. Wherein lies the remedy? In this, that both sexes should be more equally dominant in our life. It is to make use of these feminine qualities or impulses of growth, creation, construction, sympathy and co-operation. And we can only do so effectually by extending the suffrage to women."

TENNESSEE

Justices of the peace who compose the county courts and would probably be out of a job under a new constitution; many judges and lawyers who under the fee system of the present constitution have undue advantage of the rest of the people of the State; men who were afraid their party would be jeopardized; hasty voters who overlooked the question, and the failure of many election officials to offer the separate ballot on the question were responsible for the defeat of the constitutional convention, according to Annie Price of Morristown, in a letter to the Woman's Journal. Meanwhile, women who want to see the State adopt an up-to-date constitution had no vote on the matter.

PROMINENT CLUB WOMEN ENDORSE

Present and Former Presidents of W. Virginia Federation Urge Victory for Suffrage

The West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs is one of the thirty-four State federations that have endorsed equal suffrage unqualifiedly as being a step toward national advancement. Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, president of the State Federation, has long been a leader in all those things that have for their object the welfare of both men and women.

She says with regard to equal suffrage: "Never before in the history of the race have children and young women formed, as they do today, as important a part of the working force of great industrial communities wholly apart from their parents and the family life.

"To deprive women of an equal share of the power to determine the laws for these young workers is to give cruelly unequal power to sordid employers. Some men contend that women can do as much by their indirect influence. The power of one vote is greater than the influence of five hundred of these poor wage earners.

"To one who knows a little about human nature and the deep wisdom of representative government, it is clear that the only first step in the solution of that problem is to give to the women themselves the dignity of defense and political recognition."

Mrs. Wortham N. Sloan, of Huntington, a former president of the Federation, says:

"It is a source of regret to me that public-spirited men of constructive ideas are handicapped in inaugurating reforms by a lack of support. Those States which have adopted woman suffrage find no lack of support behind all measures that pertain to the health or care of women or children.

"If, in November, 1916, the men of West Virginia place on record their unbelief in the cause of the United States Constitution declaring for 'equality for all,' if they stay progress, refuse to share their political fredeom, for which the grandsires of the women of West Virginia contended, it will be unlike anything the men of this locality have done during the eighteen years in which I have lived in this State."

Added to these is a strong statement by Mrs. Minnie B. Hutchinson, of Huntington, who is well known in the southern part of West Virginia, and respected by the club women of the whole State. Mrs. Hutchinson is not active in the suffrage campaign, but says:

"I believe in it most sincerely and hope the cause will have a successful issue when submitted to the voters this fall.

"Any woman working for the welfare of the community, the State, and nation, could not do otherwise than support the cause, as she has abundant opportunity to be disgusted with the doctrine of 'indirect influence.'"

WEST VA. WOMEN WORK MIRACLE

Keeping State-Wide Campaign Despite Small Funds — Ask Men's Help

Everyone has heard of the miracle men in baseball management who take a club of mediocre players and, by the force of their personality and indomitable wills, lead them on to glorious victory. But it took the present campaign by the women of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association to show that even a greater miracle is possible.

Anyone who has ever had experience of a State-wide campaign knows that it is expensive. The legitimate expenses of such a campaign, especially with the money of liquor interests against them, are staggering. Faced with such a fight; with a treasury as empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, the women of the Association have accomplished wonders. The expenses of the speakers, the rent bills, the postage bills, have all been met somehow.

A large part of the routine work and all of the executive labor has been done by volunteers who have devoted from ten to sixteen hours a day. None of the officers or members of the State organizations nor of the affiliated bodies in the counties and cities is receiving a single cent of compensation. On the contrary when the bills come in they are paid from the slender purses of the workers.

"Do the men of this Mountain State think this sacrifice should continue longer?" asks the Association. "Is it not a reflection on the spirit of fair play which we know prevails in this State? Your patriotic blood should make you resolve to aid them in presenting their side of the question. They at least have earned the right to have their right to the ballot decided at the polls. They cannot properly present their side of the question to the voters without the money to make their propaganda known to the male electorate."

Scores Disproportionate Appropriations of Congress

Senator Ransdell Finds 340 Times as Much Spent for Military Preparedness and Nearly 3 Times as Much for Plant and Animal Diseases as for Preservation of Man

Congress has been appropriating less than two-fifths as much money for the investigation and prevention of diseases of man as for diseases of animal and plant life, according to a carefully itemized table of those appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 presented to the Senate recently by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana. Mr. Ransdell contended that the three public health functions of the National Government — administrative, investigative and educational —are not being properly exercised.

In figures, the appropriations for the investigation and prevention of diseases of animal and plant life last year amounted to $5,016,175, while those for diseases of man totalled only $1,917,566; and though Mr. Ransdell feels the need of the larger appropriation, yet "it seems to me," he says, "that it is a sad commentary on the value which we place on human life when we appropriated over $5,000,000 for plant and animal life and less than $2,000,000 for the conservation of the health of man."

The recent naval and army bills and the coast fortifications law appropriate more than $680,000,000 for military preparedness, he pointed out. "While we are about to spend such colossal sums to prepare for killing men by wholesale," he said, "it is high time to pay some attention to the preservation of life by eradicating preventable diseases which sap our national vitality and destroy every year hundreds of thousands of American citizens. If we are to reap full measure of success in our program of preparation it is necessary to begin at the fountainhead and look well to the health and physical condition of our people. No matter how numerous and strong are our ships and fortifications, nor how many soldiers we have, they will be of little avail unless the men behind the guns are healthy, vigorous and capable of great exertion."

Senator Ransdell also made use of a report of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, prepared for the National Conservation Commission by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. The report shows that with reasonable publicity the average human life in the United States might be prolonged fourteen years. This could be accomplished, to quote from the report, "by the partial elimination of preventable diseases according to the stated ratios of preventability." Forty-seven per cent. of the diseases of infancy, sixty-seven per cent. of the diseases of childhood, forty-nine per cent. of the diseases of middle life and twenty-eight per cent. of those of late life might be prevented.

The bill for which Senator Ransdell was pleading "appropriates $500,000 for the use of the United States Public Health Service in investigating and encouraging the adoption of improved methods of rural sanitation, particularly with reference to the prevention of malaria and typhoid fever."

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATES $3 FOR ANIMALS TO $1 FOR MAN

The following table shows the specific appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year 1915 for the investigation and prevention of diseases of man as compared with the appropriations for the investigation and prevention of diseases of animal and vegetable life:

Diseases of Man	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	
Public Health Service:	
Maintenance of Hygienic Laboratory	$20,000
Quarantine service	155,000
Interstate quarantine service	15,000
Preventing spread of epidemic diseases	300,000
Field investigations of public health	200,000
Special studies of pellagra	47,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
Meat inspection	375,000
Bureau of Chemistry:	
Enforcement of the food and drugs act	644,301
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	
Children's Bureau:	
Total appropriation	161,265
Total	$1,917,566
Diseases and Development of Animal and Plant Life	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
For inspection and quarantine work, including the necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of Southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the 28-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and buildings thereon; the inspection of work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the tuberculin and mallein testing of animals	$625,520
For all expenses for the eradication of the Southern cattle tick	400,000
For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding	182,840
For all necessary expenses for scientific investigations of diseases of animals	77,360
Bureau of Plant Industry:	
For investigation of plant diseases	37,000
For control of diseases of orchard and other fruits	52,675
For control of diseases of forest and ornamental trees	69,510
For control of diseases of cotton, potatoes, truck crops, forage crops, drug and related plants	46,000
For investigating the physiology of crop plants, and for testing and breeding varieties thereof	44,540
For soil bacteriology and plant nutrition investigations	35,000
For acclimatization and adaptation investigations of cotton, corn, and other crops introduced from tropical regions, and for the improvement of cotton by cultural methods	38,000
For investigation, testing and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils and related products and by-products, and for general physiological and fermentation investigations	55,380
For biophysical investigations in connection with the various lines of work done by the bureau	25,000
For investigations and improvement of cereals and methods of cereal production, and the study of cereal diseases, and for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax, including a study of flax diseases, and for the investigation and improvement of broom corn and broom-corn production	135,405
For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling	25,000
For testing and breeding fibrous plants	10,840
For breeding and physiological study of alkali-resistant and drought-resistant crops	22,280
For sugar-beet investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of the beet and methods of culture	41,495
For investigations in economic and systematic botany and the improvement and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands	24,000
For farmers' co-operative demonstration work outside of the cotton belt	400,000
For farmers' co-operative demonstrations and for the study and demonstration of the best methods of meeting the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil	673,240
For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under sub-humid, semi-arid or dry-land conditions	160,000
For the investigation and improvement of fruits and methods of fruit growing, harvesting, packing, storing, handling, and shipping, and for experimental shipments of fruit within the United States and to foreign countries	107,500
For the purchase, propagation, testing and distribution of rare seeds, and for the investigation and improvement of grasses, alfalfa, clover, and other forage crops	166,500
Bureau of Entomology:	
For investigations of insects affecting deciduous fruits	58,000
For investigations of insects affecting cereal and forage crops	114,500
For investigations of insects affecting Southern field crops	59,000
For investigation of insects affecting forests	54,790
For investigations of insects affecting truck crops	41,500
For investigations in bee culture	15,000
For investigations affecting tropical and sub-tropical fruits	20,100
For investigations of the Mediterranean fruit fly	33,200
Preventing the spread of moths	310,000
Miscellaneous:	
Enforcement of the insecticide act	95,000
Enforcement of the plant quarantine act	50,000
Domestic potato quarantine	50,000
Experiments and demonstrations in livestock production	60,000
Investigations, etc., of hog cholera and dourine	600,000
Total	$5,016,175

PRESIDENT SIGNS CHILD LABOR BILL

"State's Rights" Discarded When Government Refuses to Await Action by Stragglers

The Federal Child Labor bill became a law with the signature of President Wilson on Sept. 1. More than 150,000 children under sixteen will be freed from the hardship and suffering of factory labor by the passage of the bill, according to the estimates of the Department of Labor.

In a statement regarding the measure issued from the White House the administration frankly discards the State rights doctrine and asserts that the national government cannot wait for straggling States to protect their children.

"The law expresses the unwillingness of the national government to wait longer for certain stragglers among the States to catch up with the standards which are now American standards in so far as the protection of young life is concerned. President Wilson and those who took up the cudgels for the new law realize that the children of the nation are its most precious assets, and that in relieving them from the arduous exactions of factory work the government is opening up to them a fuller opportunity in life.

"The child labor bill is expected to have an important influence upon literary standards in certain States. The employment of children under fourteen in factories and mills can no longer serve as a convenient pretext for opposing better schools, longer school terms and required school attendance. The way is left open for constructive activities by the State governments in the matter of applying educational and physical tests to insure a child's fitness for labor and in setting up further safeguards for his health and efficiency by specifying types of dangerous machinery or other occupational hazards to which children under fourteen years may not be exposed.

"The law will have a wholesome effect in tending to equalize conditions under which manufacturers in different States must compete with one another. For the adult workers in child-employing industries it will eliminate the competition of cheap child labor, which now drag down all their efforts for higher wages."

The new law declares that:

"Under fourteen years of age children may not work in a factory or cannery; under sixteen they may not work in a mine or quarry; under sixteen, also, their working day in a factory or cannery shall not exceed eight hours, and night work is forbidden."

Miss Alice B. Curtis, former executive secretary of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, began campaign work in West Virginia on Sept. 1.

"The man and the woman with the vote are important people today," says the Butte Miner on the day of the Montana primaries.

"CONSTITUTION" A CAMPAIGN GAME

Mrs. Charles F. Pond Originates Card Game With Double Value on Free States

A game of particular interest in the present campaign has been invented by Mrs. Charles Fremont Pond, wife of Rear Admiral Pond of the Atlantic squadron, and a sister of Mrs. William Keith, the California suffragist.

The game, which is called "Constitution," and is played with cards, resembles an actual election. There is a card for each State and each card is numbered with the electoral vote of that State. The States where women vote, however, count double their electoral vote, and are marked with stars. The cards are divided into two parties, Republican and Democratic, with the exception of eleven cards, which represent the Presidents, their wives, their cabinet officers, the District of Columbia, the First Flag and the First White House.

Mrs. Pond is a thorough-going suffragist and declares that for two reasons she could hardly wait in 1911 to know whether California would carry or not; she wanted women to vote and she wanted to be able to include California, with its 13 electoral votes, as a suffrage State in her game. Thirteen is a magical number in Constitution.

Constitution is an exciting and entertaining game and might well be introduced among suffrage leagues and women's clubs.

DOLL PAGEANT ATTRACTS ANTIS

Suffrage Display is Compared With Unused Symbols of Politics Controlled By Men

The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Press has its own ideas on the relative merits of campaign symbols. A caller at the Press office the other day voiced a grievance caused by a doll pageant in a downtown window used by the suffragists to attract attention to their campaign.

"Are people who play with dolls capable of reforming politics?" he asked.

"How many other men have been similarly impressed we, of course, do not know," says the Press; "but assuming that if one man speaks of it others must at least have thought of it, we hasten to suggest a comparison of the woman's political dolls with the toys men might exhibit to typify politics under exclusive man control.

"Whiskey bottles, beer casks, court records of bribe transactions and crooked election monkeyshines, photographs of demagogues and crooks who have been elected to office, or come dangerously close to it, and volumes of lies and blackguardism could claim a place in such an exhibit.

"The women have a way of their own of attracting attention to their demands.

"Their doll pageants may seem silly to some men, but their argument is not confined to advertising displays in downtown windows."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

NEED WOMEN IN GEORGIA COURTS

Atlanta Clubwoman Describes Scene at Trial Where Sloth and Shabbiness Prevail

With the passage of the bill in Georgia allowing women to practice law, an article in the Atlantic Constitution by Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel, president of the City Beautiful Club, shows how badly women are needed in the court room.

"How the world moves and the viewpoint with it!" says Mrs. Peel. "My grandfather had a large family of daughters, and incredible though it seems, he would not permit them to study arithmetic. Music, French, dancing, embroidery, but not mathematics. He said that was something for which a woman had no use.

"The Georgia Legislature showed great condescension in admitting women to the bar. Take a class of twenty-six, led by a woman, and every one could practice law except the one who took first honor. That seems a curious and unjust thing, and yet we cannot all at once adjust ourselves to such changed conditions. Let us hope that this change will bring about others, much needed, in our court houses.

"I have never been in but one court house in Georgia, and I will try to describe what I saw, which was shocking:

"It was in a neighboring county, and a celebrated case was being tried. The day was warm and many men had their coats off. Many small, brown foot-tubs, apparently, were placed about—as many as twelve, I should say, and an inquiry developed the fact that they were 'spittoons,' and they soon spoke for themselves.

"As the witness approached the judge, a person nearby greeted him with a sing-song, mumbled without end or beginning, which the witness acknowledged informally, if at all, and when I asked what that was I was told it was an oath! The judge leaned back nonchalantly in a split-bottom chair with his feet crossed nearly as high as his head. The jury—my, the jury! They were all dozing, some audibly, not one apparently concerned with the business at hand. There was only a human life at stake! Now and then one would rouse himself, make a dive, or a near-dive at his little tub and relapse into the appearance of somnolence. On entering, my escort had presented me with a bag of peanuts, and the floor and benches were all covered with hulls, showing that many others had refreshed themselves on former occasions.

"'Shades of the great departed,' thought I, 'is this any way to conduct a court!' Where is the law that should be a terror to all evil-doers? Perhaps when women attend court the officials will spruce up a bit and have the floors swept and the 'gentlemen of the jury' wash and comb up some. Perhaps. Who knows?"

The Legislature also authorized the employment of a woman clerk in every court house as assistants. "We intend to invite each of these ladies to become members of the Habersham chapter so as to increase their respect and appreciation of old documents and papers," Mrs. Peel writes. "Their presence can undoubtedly do a great work in these offices. Rarely are they kept as they should be, and more rarely is there a place to keep them decently. Sometimes they are chucked into an old goods box, which on occasion takes the place of the little brown foot-tub. In all cases, they are covered with the dust of ages, and crumbling to decay. * * * Let us hope that when a woman gets in these offices she will arrange things in a neater and more systematic manner."

BALLOT A BOON TO JAIL INMATES

Kansas Women, Roused to Civic Consciousness, Work Reforms in County Prisons

"Kansas, the home of agricultural prosperity and prohibition, may be thought to be free from concern about jails and homes for paupers," says the New York Evening Post. "Several counties, in fact, do not have a prisoner from one year's end to the other; and in no less than twenty-nine there are either no paupers or none who are not self-supporting. But there are many city and county jails and poorhouses, and three years ago they were in a deplorable condition. That they are no longer so is due to the action of the clubwomen of the State. They have made three complete annual inspections of poor farms and jails, reporting to the Governor and the press, and where they have not been able to force the clean-up have done much of the cleaning themselves. Three years ago there was not a Bible in any county jail and few papers or magazines. Now there is a supply of periodicals, and the only jails without Bibles are those in which they have worn out too fast to be replaced. In a State without a prison association this undertaking speaks well for the spirit of women roused to civic consciousness in part, no doubt, by their possession of the ballot."

"There are only three qualifications, it seems to me, which should determine the right to vote, and these are: First, intelligence; second, virtue; third, ownership of property. In this republic none of these are required of the elector. A man may be grossly ignorant, may be immoral and corrupt, may not possess a dollar of property, yet his sex alone confers upon him the privilege of voting—the most vital of all privileges conferred by the State, and the one upon the intelligence and honest exercise of which depends the safety of the republic and the welfare of the community. Surely, nothing could be more illogical and unjust."—Judge James Gay Gordon of Philadelphia.

"Man has always misunderstood both the needs and desires of woman. With his well-known generosity he has at sundry times conferred upon her many kinds of distinction, including that of being an incipient angel. What she needed and desired, and dared not demand, was the chance to be a human being."—Irving Bachellor.

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STATE SHAMES WISCONSIN GIRL

While Other Women Vote, Teacher Finds Her State Behind the Times

The shame that a disfranchised woman feels in a company of women voters is told by a young lady of Waukesha, Wis., who has been teaching in one of the manual training schools in the country which has students from many States, in a letter to the Waukesha Freeman:

"Something occurred at a luncheon I attended the other day that I thought would be of interest to you. The Illinois women present were telling of their experiences in voting, and how widespread the interest among women in that State is now on matters of civic importance. Then I spoke up, lamenting our backwardness in coming forward. A girl from Washington said: 'Really, doesn't Wisconsin have woman suffrage yet?'

"Miss California said, pityingly: 'It doesn't seem possible that people are still having to ask for a right so obvious. Why, it is like stepping back and hearing a protest against the burning of witches.'

"One other Badger and I snubbed her into silence, telling her that her boast could only cover a few years. When up piped a young Coloradoan who couldn't remember when her mother didn't vote, and she had a chorus of three other westerners with her.

"In short I was made to feel very backwoodsy indeed. It's the first time I ever had to be ashamed of Wisconsin."

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Make a list of the voters you know personally in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

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Vice Investigation Amazes Even Attorney Smith

No Subterfuge Found too Despicable in Trapping Girls in New York—Candy Used as Bait—Evening Mail Says Municipal Government That Cannot Protect Women Is a Failure

Further revelations and new indictments in the "white slave" investigation in New York are rousing the public to a realization of the grip this evil has on the country. The evidence, some of it given by school children who wanted pennies for candy, has been pronounced by District Attorney James E. Smith, with his years of experience in criminal courts, as "amazing beyond expression."

Even the grand jury wept when the ten girl witnesses against David Parish told their story. Parish, the fifty-seven-year-old slaver, is one of the worst cases with which the authorities have had to deal. "This is the most shocking exposure of the workings of the white slavery combination that has ever been made," said Mr. Smith of this case. "We have evidence that this man destroyed more homes and lured more factory girls into vice than any other person discovered in this or any other investigation. He outranks in some respects Yushe Botwin, the confessed white slaver." Small gifts of candy, trips to moving picture houses and Coney Island were the methods used by Parish to secure his victims.

"I was standing on the doorstep of my house one night, when a lot of people were coming home from an excursion," one little girl told the jury. "They had candy and popcorn and canes and things, and they were having a fine time. I was watching them when David came along.

"'Why don't you go to excursions?' he said.

"'Because I haven't any money,' I told him.

"'Well, never mind,' said he, 'come along and we will see if we can't get some candy.' He took me to a stand across the street and bought me a whole lot of it. He also bought me a toy. He seemed such a nice old man, just like one's father, that I saw no harm in meeting him the next day. Then he bought me more candy, and I did not see any harm in going to his rooms.

"At this visit," she went on to say, after describing what had occurred there, "he told me he could fix it for me to have all the candy and things I might want if I would only do as he told me. He took me to a place, but I used to get ill. Then he would take me out to pictures and Coney and places like that until I was all right again."

Almost every day brings letters to Mr. Smith from women whose daughters or sisters have been lured away by Parish, Kugelman, Large, or others whom the investigation has disclosed.

In one case the complainant said that she and her mother had been threatened with death by the man in the case and also by his mother and his wife if they did not cease their efforts to get the girl away from him.

A revelation of the underworld by one of the girls who had been through the vice graft mill, "ruined and dragged from decency," was printed recently in the Evening Mail. Among the facts made public by the girl were these: "Girls are mostly trapped in the moving picture houses, usually in the small and cheap places, five cents admission. In each of these places you will see a doorman or sheriff, who is a member of a gangsters' association, a strong arm man. He lets the girl into the place free. He is nice to her and will always give her a seat near the end. This will give him a chance to speak to her. He then introduces her to his friend, who is either a chauffeur or has a friend a chauffeur. She is then invited for a ride, and no girl will refuse a good time." A few visits to cabarets and dance halls finish up the bad job.

Fundamentally the exposure of the poor girl to bad influence is at fault. She is the child of people too poor or too overworked to look after her. She finds refuge from her own toilsome drudgery in the only pleasure she can afford to give herself. The editor of the Evening Mail in commenting on the case declared: "A nation or a city that cannot protect its girls has failed to establish even a tolerable government."

He might have added that it was a nation in which the mothers need to have a voice.

LOOKS LIKE BIG CONGRESS SWEEP

Preliminary Canvass of Candidates Shows 80 Per Cent. Strong for Anthony Amendment

A positive majority for the federal suffrage amendment in the Congress to be elected in November is indicated by the replies so far to questions sent out by the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This series of questions has been or will be sent to every candidate for either House or Senate. While the process of giving the complete list of candidates is slow, so that only a comparatively few States have so far been covered, a total of 132 replies have already been received.

One hundred and twelve of these, or nearly 85 per cent., declared themselves in favor of woman suffrage and stated (1) that they would vote for the federal suffrage amendment and (2) that they would work to get a favorable report on the amendment if they should be on the committee which has jurisdiction.

From Pennsylvania there have been 49 replies to date. Forty-six of them answered favorably, one declared his opposition to the federal amendment, while two were non-committal. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee, is particularly pleased with these returns. She took an active part in the fight a year ago to bring Pennsylvania into the suffrage column, and she detects in these answers received from Pennsylvania politicians a tremendous change of heart since that time.

Of the 39 replies so far received from Illinois, one only is unfavorable, and the women look upon this candidate as a Congressional Rip Van Winkle. It is true that women cannot vote for senators and representatives in Illinois, but national leaders are counting on the entire Illinois delegation.

The inquiries were sent to Ohio only a few days ago, and there have, therefore, been only ten replies so far. Of these seven are favorable, one opposed and two non-committal.

Seven favorable and no unfavorable answers have been received from Minnesota so far. Michigan also has so far sent in no unfavorable or non-committal replies. Five candidates have pledged their support.

From Wisconsin five replies have been received to date, four favorable and one opposed. In these four latter States the questionaires were only recently sent out.

DEMOCRATS AVER LOGIC IS THEIRS

Irving Fisher Claims President Wilson Is Really Better Suffragist After All

Many Democrats are claiming that they take a more progressive stand on equal suffrage than the Republicans.

One of the ten reasons for voting for Mr. Wilson given by Irving Fisher, professor of Political Economy at Yale and a suffragist, is as follows:

"The (Democratic) plank on woman suffrage is also more progressive than the Republican. Mr. Wilson is more careful than Mr Hughes to avoid giving the impression of making promises beyond his party's platform, promises which he cannot give any guarantee of keeping. But he is, I have reason to believe, at heart more of a suffragist than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes seems to accept woman suffrage as a sort of necessary evil; he would marry the suffrage to get rid of her."

WOMAN'S FIELD EVER WIDENING

Y. W. C. A. Monthly Recognizes Portentious Opportunities for Good from Women in State

The Association Monthly, published in the interests of the Young Women's Christian Association, opens its September issue with this declaration:

"In these campaign days, when each morning's newspaper makes it more clear that woman's very definite part in the shaping of our national life is becoming more imminent, we think with increasing exultation and humility of the possibilities inherent in our great membership of 360,000 supposedly intelligent and Christian women. God said to Moses, 'What is that in thy hand?' and Moses looked, and lo, it was the unrecognized instrument of power."

The possibilities for a more Christian government are appealing more and more with church organizations. This year alone has seen the Methodist Episcopal church at its national convention at Saratoga, the Presbyterian church at its fiftieth general assembly at Cleveland, and the Universalist Sunday School convention at New Haven come out unqualifiedly for equal suffrage. Other churches have also agreed that women should vote at church elections and have a voice in the government of church affairs; and the Methodist Episcopal Southern Conference voted to allow women to preach.

CHICAGO WOMAN HELPS NOTIFY

Mrs. Bass Represents Western Democratic Division—3 Women at Campaign Conference

Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, chairman of the Woman's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, represented the entire western States division of the Democratic party at the official notification of President Wilson's nomination, Sept. 2. Mrs. Bass asserted that the Democratic party is willing to be judged by the women of the suffrage States according to its achievements, and pointed out that the woman suffrage law in her own State had been granted by a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature.

President Wilson asked Mrs. Bass to a conference with him before she returned to the West.

At the conference of the Democratic Campaign Committee on Sept. 1, three women took part for the first time in the history of the party. Acting as national committeemen from their States were Mrs. Theresa Graham of Idaho, Mrs. Alexander Thompson of Oregon, and Dr. Estella P. Lovejoy of Washington.

PUBLIC HEALTH IS FOUND UNGUARDED

34 Cents Per Capita the Largest Average Amount Spent — Seattle Leads Country

"A Survey of the Activities of Municipal Health Departments in the United States," made by Franz Schneider, Jr., for the Russell Sage Foundation, remarks that "public health work in this country is still in its infancy." In studying the average per capita expenditures for health in cities of 25,000 population and over, the author found that Seattle, Wash., led all with $.98 per individual. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga., spent $.61, while South Bend, Ind., found $.03 all it could afford, and Easton, Pa., $.02.

"Such ridiculously small appropriations are by no means rare, and are to be found in almost any part of the country," says the report. "Cities under 100,000 population spent an average per capita of 19 cents; those between 100,000 and 300,000 spent 27 cents per inhabitant; while the 17 cities above 300,000 invested an average per capita of 34 cents in preventive health efforts."

LAST LAUGHS

Lady (engaging nurse): "Have you had any experience with children?"

Applicant: "Sure, and I used to be a child myself."—Awgwan.

Mrs. Jiggs: "So your daughter married a surgeon?"

Mrs. Noggess: "Yes. I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis."—Detroit Free Press.

"Mother, our hammock is getting old. Take it downtown and see if you can't match it."

"Ah, we could never match that hammock," declared mother. "Six of our girls got engaged in it."—Judge.

"A-u-t-o-c-r-a-c-y," spelled Tommy, reading aloud. After a pause, he pronounced it triumphantly. "Autocrazy."

And he wondered why his father laughed.—Chicago Herald.

"Willis: "I wonder if there will ever be universal peace?"

Gillis: "Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions."—Dallas News.

"Wife, what's all this about? Here's a letter on fertilizers, stating that your farm needs about so many tons to the acre."

"It's all right, hubby. I sent a sample of soil to the Agricultural Department. My geranium hasn't been doing very well."—Judge.

"How's farming?"

"Fine. You know that abandoned farm I picked up?"

"That prompted my question."

"I sold quarry rights to one crowd and rented the surface as golf links. Now if I can lease the air to some wireless company I'll have about everything under cultivation. Who says intensive farming doesn't pay?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wheedling Versus Voting

A group of women in a certain State—so runs the story as told by one of them—decided that they would work for pensions for poor mothers. So they got busy. Undarned went the family socks and stockings; undusted went the family bric-a-brac. Home-made bread and pies and cakes disappeared from the family table, and tinned stuff reinforced by ready cooked breakfast food reigned supreme on the diet card.

This was not because the women cared no longer for home interests, but that, if they carried out their plan for conserving the homes of the poor, their own homes must suffer while they hovered over and swarmed around the legislators to argue and to wheedle. This deplorable condition lasted not merely weeks, but—if we can take the word of a participant—it lasted years.

Ever and anon, a bit of progress cheered their hearts. The bill actually emerged from a committee or passed one House of the Legislature. Then one would exclaim, "Come, let us to the darning basket!" But always a more wary one would say "Not yet," and always it would be found that the bill had struck a snag and that more and yet more wheedling was required to get the snag out of the way.

In time they won their quest. The bill was successfully wheedled through both houses of the Legislature. The Governor was wheedled into signing the bill with a lovely gold pen bought by the wheedlers. Then indeed they looked triumphantly at each other and yearningly toward their domestic altars and said with one accord, "Now, to our darning and our dusting and our cooking!"

But, be it noted, that they stopped on their way home and joined en masse the woman suffrage organization and as they signed up they said, "Why talk about a woman not having time to vote! We have spent more time getting this perfectly reasonable bill onto the statute books by the wheedling process than we would spend at the polls in a million years."—Mrs. Anna Cadagan Etz, in Judge.